(LXIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2693.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1787.

To the CITIZENS of MARYLAND.

I HAVE read with a good deal of concern the meſſage of the ſenate on the propoſition from the *houſe of delegates* to adjourn to the 20th of March, and I think it is indelicate with reſpect to the delegates, injurious with reſpect to the people, and repugnant in its principles to our bill of rights, conſtitution and government.

The advocates for liberty and the rights of mankind maintain, that all rightful government originates from the people, is founded in compact only, and introduced and eſtabliſhed for the welfare and happineſs of the whole. The government of this ſtate ſtands upon that foundation, and the bill of rights expreſsly recogniſes it.

Declaration of rights, ſect. 1. "*That all government of right originates from the people, is founded in compact only, and inſtituted ſolely for the good of the whole.*"

As the people then of this ſtate were the founders of our conſtitution and government, and their object and deſign was their general welfare and happineſs, the powers and authorities, which they communicated and transferred, muſt be limited and bounded by ſuch object and deſign; and the perſons exerciſing ſuch powers and authorities muſt be the *truſtees* of the people, and as ſuch *accountable* for their conduct, and this principle too the bill of rights expreſsly recogniſes.

Sect. 4. "*That all perſons inveſted with the legiſlative or executive powers of government are the* TRUSTEES *of the public, and as ſuch* ACCOUNTABLE *for their conduct; wherefore, whenever the ends of government are perverted, and public liberty manifeſtly endangered, and all other means of redreſs are ineffectual the people may, and of right ought, to reform the old or eſtabliſh a new government; the doctrine of nonreſiſtance againſt arbitrary power and oppreſſion is abſurd, ſlaviſh, and deſtructive of the good and happineſs of mankind.*"

Both branches, then, of the general aſſembly being the *truſtees* of the public, a very important queſtion ariſes, who are to *judge* whether they execute the *charge and truſt* thus committed to them with fidelity and according to compact, and the object and deſign of it? It is evident ſuch a power to *judge* muſt exiſt *ſome where*; becauſe, "*when the ends of government are perverted, and public liberty endangered, the people may, and of right ought, to reform the old or eſtabliſh a new government.*" And indeed all limitations and bounds ſet to public authority would be mere mockery, unleſs a power was eſtabliſhed ſome where to *judge* whether ſuch limitations and bounds are kept and obſerved.—

To the queſtion ſtated I anſwer, the *people* are the *judges*; for "who ought to be the *judge* whether the *truſtee* or *deputy* acts well and according to the *truſt* repoſed in him, but he who *deputes* him, and muſt, by having *deputed* him, have ſtill a power to *diſcard* him when he fails in his *truſt*?"

The advocates for *deſpotiſm* in all countries treat this idea with contempt; What! ſay they, ſhall the *tinker* and *cobler* be the *judges* of *kings, ſenators* and *delegates*? Shall the *multitude* and *mob* ſit in judgment upon the *public virtue* and *honeſty* of *kings, ſenators* and *delegates*? Shall a rabble—ſuch vile creatures—ſuch contemptible things—whoſe force of intellect conſiſts in the mere *voice of numbers*, empty ſound, a crack or burſt of air—vox et præterea nihil—Shall *they* be the *judges* whether *kings, ſenators* and *delegates*, execute the *public truſt* as *honeſt* men and as *honeſt truſtees*? And ſhall *they* exerciſe the *ſupreme authority* of diſmiſſing ſuch illuſtrious ſpirits, the vicegerents of Heaven, from *public truſt*, whenever they in their judgment ſhall think them *diſhoneſt*, or public *thieves* inſtead of public *guardians*?—In this ſtrain the flatterers and ſycophants of *great men* have reaſoned and wrote againſt the right of *judgment* in the people, and againſt all *popular* ſecurity or barrier of public liberty: among theſe *proſtituted* characters we find JUDGES, BISHOPS, and LORDS temporal; for, elevation in office, and wealth and title, and political rank and dignity, have no influence at all in making men *good* or *honeſt*. And ſo extremely infatuating is power, that men who poſſeſs it cannot diſcover this flattery or proſtitution of character; they form high notions of themſelves, grow proud and haughty, and conceive that the Supreme Being have marked them out as *favourite ſpirits*, and not only given them a *ſuperiority* of *power* over their fellow-citizens, but a *ſuperiority* alſo of *ſenſe* and *virtue*. They who are inveſted with *legiſlative powers* are moſt ſubject to this *pride* and *ſelfconceit*; and although thouſands of their countrymen have a juſt knowledge of the principles of government and the rights of mankind, and all are competent judges of their own good and evil, their own feelings, benefits and ſufferings, yet they conſider an appeal to the *judgment* of fellow-citizens as an appeal to the *tinker* and *cobler*, and as a diminution of their power, and a degradation of their conſequence, rank and dignity.

But this right of the people to *judge* whether their *truſtees* execute the *truſt* committed, with fidelity and according to compact, and the object and deſign of it; and whether they make the good and welfare of the people the *rule* of their conduct, and the *end* of their deliberations; and this *ſupreme authority* of the people to reſume the powers of government whenever they find dangerous deſigns entertained againſt their liberties, the *public truſt* violated, and the powers of government abuſed—has been ever admitted and maintained by every patriot and friend to the rights and welfare of mankind. Theſe principles "Mr. *Locke*, lord *Molſeworth* and Mr *Trenchard*, maintained with their pens; Mr. *Hampden* and lord *John Ruſſel* with their blood; and Mr. *Algernon Sidney* with both."—And in the ſentiment and ſtyle of a diſtinguiſhed writer, I will venture to add,—"they are not only the principles of ſpeculative ſtudents in their cloſets, or of great but unfortunate men, whom their zeal and virtue have led to martyrdom for the liberties of their country and welfare of mankind, but they are likewiſe the real principles of our *preſent actual government*,"—the principles of the *American revolution*, and the principles on which the *ſenators* and *delegates* of this ſtate hold and exerciſe their power and authority.

But it is objected that this right of judgment and ſupreme authority can never be exerciſed but "*when the ends of government are perverted, and public liberty endangered*;" and the writer of inſtructions publiſhed in the laſt Annapolis gazette propoſes that the people ſhould ſubſcribe the following declaration, viz

"*We laſtly declare our opinion, that until ſome fatal period ſhall arrive, when the ends of government are perverted and liberty manifeſtly endangered the people cannot conſtitutionally interfere with the deliberations of the ſenate.*"

Thus ſpoke and wrote in a former day a diſtinguiſhed champion for *abſolute power*; on which doctrine Mr *Locke*, the great advocate for the rights and liberties of mankind, thus remarks: "to tell people they may provide for themſelves by erecting a new legiſlature, WHEN by *oppreſſion, artifice*, or being delivered over to a foreign power, the old is gone, is only to tell them they may expect relief when it is *too late*, and the evil is *paſt cure*. This is in effect no more than to bid them firſt be *ſlaves*, and then to take care of their *liberty*; and when *chains* are on, tell them they may act like *freemen*. This, if barely ſo, is rather MOCKERY than RELIEF, and men can never be ſafe from *tyranny*, if there be no means to eſcape until they are perfectly under it; and therefore it is, that they have not only a right to GET OUT of it, but to PREVENT it."—

The right to *judge* muſt therefore *perpetually* exiſt, and may be exerciſed *on all occaſions*; but the *ſupreme authority* to diſſolve the old government and eſtabliſh a new one, I admit, can only be exerciſed when redreſs of grievances cannot be obtained, or deſigns are *entertained* or *executed* endangering or deſtructive of public liberty and happineſs.

But it is objected, that this right of the people to *judge* of the conduct of their *truſtees* cannot extend to an interference with *the deliberations* of the general aſſembly; that the people have no right to inſtruct *both branches* and bind them by *ſuch inſtructions*.

I would fain know of the ſenate and their advocates, whether *public oppreſſion* is not a perverſion of the ends of government? And whether the impoſition of taxes, for example, in *gold* and *ſilver* beyond the circumſtances of the people, and the quantity in circulation, is not *public oppreſſion*?

As the people are *judges* of what is public oppreſſion, public injuſtice, or a perverſion of the ends of government; what, I would aſk, are the people to do, if exerciſing their right of judgment, they ſhould be of opinion that the impoſition of taxes, to the amount of the public demand, and the exacting them in gold and ſilver, is a *public oppreſſion*?

Perhaps I may be told that the people ſhould apply to the general aſſembly for redreſs by *petition* and *remonſtrance*, and that ſuch an interference is perfectly *conſtitutional*, as it leaves both branches *at liberty* to exerciſe their judgment to reject or grant the application.

But ſuppoſe the application rejected. What then? I maintain the people have a right to *inſtruct* both branches and *demand* redreſs; for they are the *conſtitutional judges* of what is *public oppreſſion*; they are the *conſtitutional judges* of what *acts of violence or neglect* pervert the ends of government; they are the *conſtitutional judges* of what ought to be the conduct of both branches on a repreſentation of *grievances* and *public oppreſſion*. And if they are the *conſtitutional judges*, their judgment and *inſtructions* are final and *concluſive*.

There is no power, but the people, ſuperior to the *legiſlature*; and the *legiſlature* are the *truſtees* of the people and *accountable* to them; and therefore it is that the people only are the *conſtitutional judges* of *legiſlative* or *public* oppreſſions—And hence the right of the people to *interfere* with the deliberations of both branches of the *legiſlature* by *remonſtrances* and *inſtructions*.—

The ſenate put the caſe of inſtructions requiring what ſome of the members might think *unjuſt* and *iniquitous*. In the caſe put, ſuch members in my opinion ought to do one of two things, either execute the inſtructions, or reſign their truſt —

The ſenate, and the friends of the ſenate ſay, the people ought not to *force* upon the ſenate the bill for an emiſſion of paper money on loan. This is ſtrange language for *truſtees* to uſe towards their *conſtituents*. Is it a *force* upon the *deputy* for the *principal*, apprehenſive of injuſtice or oppreſſion, to inſtruct his *deputy* to take meaſures to prevent it? If the *deputy* diſlikes the inſtructions of his *principal*, is it not his duty to execute them or reſign? Would it not be *extremely impertinent* in the *deputy* to tell his *principal*, I will neither *execute* your inſtructions nor *reſign*? And could it be ſaid that the *principal* acts with *force*, if under ſuch circumſtances of obſtinacy and perverſeneſs, he inſiſts that *his deputy* ſhould do one or the other, under the peril of being diſmiſſed? No man can ſeriouſly think ſo.

The addreſs of the houſe of delegates to the people the ſenate conſider as an *appeal*; and this *appeal*, they ſay, tends to weaken the powers of government, diſſeminate diviſion and diſcord, raiſe convulſions, deſtroy the checks wiſely eſtabliſhed by the conſtitution, ſubvert liberty, and introduce deſpotiſm —

And what is this addreſs which the ſenate call an *appeal*? One would imagine from the ſevere comments and remarks which they have made upon it, there was ſomething in it of a very dangerous tendency indeed! And yet this addreſs is nothing more than an account of tranſactions rendered by *truſtees* to their *conſtituents*. The addreſs gives information of the federal debt, both foreign and domeſtic, ſtates the demands and requiſitions of congreſs for the current year, the expences and charges of our own government, the circumſtances of our trade and commerce, the amount of our private debts and arrearages of taxes, the quantity of gold and ſilver in circulation, the impracticability of raiſing, by taxes, the ſums wanted for the exigencies of government, the neceſſity of ſome ſyſtems to relieve the people in payment of their taxes and private debts, the meaſures adopted by the houſe of delegates, the reaſons by which they were influenced, and the ſenate's diſſent to theſe meaſures; and then conſidering the ſenate's firſt meſſage as an intended juſtification of their conduct to the people, the addreſs joins iſſue upon it and requeſts the ſenſe of the people to be expreſſed to both houſes.

I ſee nothing in the addreſs but what I have ſtated. If the ſenate's doctrine be true, then it follows the houſe of delegates are never to addreſs their conſtituents on *public affairs*, eſpecially if theſe affairs have been *agitated* by both branches and a *difference* of opinion entertained. And I take it for granted the doctrine equally applies to the ſenate.

Let us conſider, for a moment, this doctrine. Both branches are the *truſtees* of the people, and *accountable* to them for their conduct; but yet, neither branch, according to this doctrine, muſt render an account to the people by *an addreſs*, nor give them information of what is done or doing by their *truſtees*. If either branch ſhould *neglect* its truſt, or *violate* its public duty, yet the other branch muſt not inform the people of it; becauſe to do ſo is to *appeal* to the people, and the houſe of delegates being more numerous, would be more able to *miſrepreſent* and *dupe* the people, and ſo get them on their ſide againſt the ſenate; and this would deſtroy the conſequence and *independency* of the *ſenate*. Both branches muſt therefore hold their tongues, and not tell tales of each other to the people. However injurious and dangerous the conduct of either branch may be to the liberties of the people, yet all is to be *huſh!* and the people are to find it out if they can; no information can *conſtitutionally* come from their *truſtees*; for this would be an *appeal* to the people. And, on the principles of this doctrine, the doors of both houſes ought to be ſhut, and the practice of keeping journals of the votes and proceedings ought to be aboliſhed, and the liberty too of the PRESS as to the proceedings of the *legiſlature* ought to be taken away; becauſe if the

exercise of social and relative duties, with whom he lived upwards of fifty years in "the happy commerce of domestic tenderness."—Providence smiled on their union, and blessed them with a progeny, male, and female, distinguished by their qualities and acquirements; but DEATH has interrupted this admirable chain of conjugal, parental, and filial felicity—this deeply regretted event, then, seriously instructs us, that our hopes, and prospects, howsoever pleasing and fair they may be, have their period, and termination!—

"How populous, how vital, is the grave?
"This is creation's melancholy vault,
"The vale funeral, the sad cypress gloom;
"The land of apparitions, empty shades;
"All, all on earth is shadow, all beyond
"Is substance: the reverse is folly's creed:
"How solid all, where change shall be no
"more!"

MR. DUVALL's publication will be answered.

DAN. of ST. THO. JENIFER.

In Mr. Duvall's publication of last week, in a few of our papers, in the 14th line, of the 3d column of the 2d page, read *ever* instead of *even*. In the 3d column of the 1st page, read *Robert Lyon* instead of *Henry Lyon*.

*** *Mr. Chase's address to the voters of Anne-Arundel county, came too late for this week's paper, but will be in our next.*

February 13, 1787.

To be sold by the subscriber, for cash, crop tobacco of this year's inspection, or good bills of exchange, either upon London, Glasgow, or Edinburgh,

A NUMBER of negroes, consisting of men, women, and children.

1 3 7/6 WILLIAM STEUART.

Harford county, state of Maryland, February 10, 1787.

To be S O L D,

TWO blooded stallions, the property of the late Mr. John Patterson, viz. the noted horse ROCHESTER, who, for activity, elegance, and pedigree, is exceeded by none on this continent; his performance on the turf is so well known to most of the sportsmen of this state, as to render recapitulation needless. ROMULUS, an elegant full blooded horse, (except a small mixture of the hunter) full sixteen, and an half hands high, eight years old this spring, was esteemed a good runner until he met with a small lameness in training, which he has now got over; the above horses will be sold on a credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, if not sold by the twentieth of March next, they will be farmed for the season. There is likewise for sale at the same place a handsome mare, three quarters blood, very gay, and a good hack, with an elegant filley, rising two years old, got by Rochester, equal in figure and size to any thing in the state. Any person inclining to purchase or to farm either of the above stud horses, will meet with a good bargain by applying to the subscriber, living four miles on the road from Bush-town to Havre-de-Grace. All persons indebted to the estate of the above John Patterson, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those who have any claims against the estate are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted and paid by 5 w 15 3 16/6

GEORGE PATTERSON, administrator.

Annapolis, February 12, 1787.

For S A L E,

The Schooner SPEEDWELL,

ABOUT 35 tons burthen, with her tackle and apparel. For particulars apply to the subscribers, at their store, in Annapolis, where they have for sale a large assortment of dry goods, amongst which are, a quantity of seins from 30 to 50 fathoms long, which they are determined to sell on the lowest terms for cash or country produce.

1 JOHN PETTY, and Co.

Charles county, February 4, 1787.

WE, the subscribers, hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that on Friday the 16th day of March, in the year 178-, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the house of Ignatius Simpson, in Charles-town, commonly called Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, we intend to take the depositions of sundry witnesses in order to establish the last will and testament of our late father Notley Maddocke, deceased, and to establish our right and title to the lands and tenements, whereof we are now possessed.

NOTLEY MADDOCKE,
Michael Stone HENRY MADDOCKE. 1

Calvert county, February 9, 1787.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of a bond, passed by me, to Mr. Stephen West, of Prince-George's county, dated the first day of June, 1786, for between ninety and one hundred pounds sterling, the same having been given in satisfaction of a judgment, on which he has since taken out an execution against me, which is superseded. Nothing is, therefore, due to Mr. West on the bond.

1 GAVIN HAMILTON SMITH.

February 13, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the reverend Walter Magowan, late of St. James's parish, deceased, are requested to settle the same, and those who have claims against the said estate are desired to make them known, to w 3

10 3 7/6 WILLIAM STEUART, JOHN WEEMS, } administrators.

February 1, 1787.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, to me directed, out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Mrs. Catharine Elliott, near Queen-Anne, on Saturday the 24th instant, for good sound merchantable tobacco, inspected in the year 1786, at Queen-Anne, Taylor's Landing, Pig-point, or Upper Marlborough warehouses,

SUNDRY valuable country born negroes, amongst whom are valuable tradesmen, two house carpenters, one 36 and the other 34 years of age; two lads about 20 years old, one a shoe-maker, the other has been brought up as a waiter in a gentleman's family; two boys, one about 12 and the other 8 years of age, and a woman 50 years of age, the property of John Addison and wife, and Tobias Belt, administrators of Thomas Watkins, for the use of Joseph Howard, jun. The notes to be paid on the day of sale for the tobacco delivered at the above warehouses, to

3 X DAVID STEUART, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Anne-Arundel county, January 26, 1787.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at his dwelling house, on Saturday the 17th of March next,

SUNDRY valuable negroes and stock, amongst the stock is a very fine breeding mare, now with foal by Sweeper, and two colts got by high bred horses out of the above mare. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

3 HENRY MAY.

By the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the PATOWMACK COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to such of the subscribers for shares in the company, as are delinquents in making the payments heretofore called for by the board, that unless the payment first called for of five per cent. and the second of two and an half per cent. on each share, are made to the treasurer by the first of March next; the third of ten per cent. by the first of April next, and the fourth of ten per cent. by the first of May next, they will proceed to make immediate sale of the shares agreeable to law. And for the information of such persons as have not made themselves acquainted with the directions of the law in this case, the board think proper to inform them that "if such sale does not produce the full sum ordered and directed to be advanced, with the incidental charges, the said president and directors, or a majority of them, in the name of the company may sue for and recover the balance by action of debt, or on the case; and the said purchaser or purchasers shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as if the said sale had been made by the original proprietor." And it is expected that those who have it in their power will make their payments as early as possible, that the board may be enabled to proceed in the work with more vigour.

By order of the board,

2 JOHN POTTS, jun. secretary.

January 3, 1787.

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of colonel William Hyde, late of this city, deceased, are requested to make immediate payments; as there are balances remaining in the hands of several of the late sheriffs, in order that it may be more convenient to those on the eastern shore, the subscriber will authorise some person to receive the sums due from them at the general court in April next, when it is hoped they will pay; those on this side the bay are requested to make payment to the subscriber; those who have claims against the said estate are desired to bring them in legally proved, to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, administrator of William Hyde.

N. B. Colonel Hyde in his life-time lent several books and other things which have not been returned, and as some of the books were borrowed by colonel Hyde, I should be much obliged to those who have them to return them to me, 4 W. G.

CAME to the subscriber's, when living near Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, a red STEER, he has been broke to the yoke, his mark is both ears cropped, and an under bit out of the left. The owner may have him again by applying at Mr. William Leigh's, proving property and paying charges.

2 ROBERT BRENT, jun.

To be SOLD, at PRIVATE SALE,

A NEGRO woman, aged thirty-six years, and two children, one four years old, the other four months; she understands cooking, washing and ironing exceeding well, and all other household work; she is sold for only one fault, that is, she is very fond of strong liquor. For terms apply to the subscriber, at his store in Church-street. 4 w

4 X NICHOLAS BREWER.

Port-Tobacco, January 1, 1787.

To be R E N T E D,

A LARGE and commodious store-house, with a good cellar and compting-room, lately in the occupation of Messieurs Nicholas and Valentine Peers. Any person inclinable to rent it may have possession immediately.

4 X DANIEL JENIFER, jnn.

October 18, 1786.

Wanted immediately,

As an overseer,

A MAN that is well acquainted with the management of a number of negroes, and understands farming; none need apply that cannot be well recommended; with or without a family will be immaterial; good encouragement will be given to a man that understands his business. Inquire of the Printers. 16

January 15, 1787.

THE subscriber having leased the plantation of the late William Thomas, Esq; at the mouth of South river, known by the name of Hill's Delight, hereby forewarns all persons whatever from hunting with dog or gun within the enclosures of the said plantation, or from halling the sein at any of the fishing landings, as he is determined to take legal steps to make those pay for it who shall be found trespassing upon him in either way.

3 RALPH FORSTER.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, September 12, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 4th of June, a negro man named CHARLES, twenty-five years of age, a short thick fellow, about five feet six inches high, has a short flat nose, a very bushy head of hair, thick lips, with a lump on the upper one, he is a handy fellow, and works well at the whip-saw; had on when he went away his common working dress; I have reasons to believe he has other cloaths with him, but cannot particularly describe them, therefore he probably may change his apparel. As I purchased him of Notley Young, Esq; on Patowmack, I apprehend he is lurking about in that neighbourhood. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that his master may get him again, shall receive if above ten miles from home thirty shillings, if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of the state the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

12 WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

Newport, Charles county, January 1, 1787.

WHEREAS our fences have been frequently pulled down, our fruit and other trees much injured, and many other trespasses committed on our lands by lawless people, under pretence of hunting, fishing &c; we the subscribers, find ourselves under the painful necessity of forewarning, and do hereby forewarn all persons at their peril from hunting with either dog or gun on our lands and marshes, or fishing on our marshes, without our permission, as we are determined to prosecute all offenders with the utmost rigour of the law.

3 X CORNELIUS BARBER,
ROBERT BRENT,
HENRY PILE.

Prince-George's county, January 1, 1787.

To be SOLD, at nine-pence a piece,

ABOUT three thousand prime young apple trees, raised from the seeds of latter fruit, remarkable for making good cider.

Such persons as choose to send by water will have them delivered at Mr. Johnson's landing on Patuxent river, without any additional charge.

3 X BENJAMIN WAILES.

To be L E T,

THE brick dwelling-house on Severn, lately occupied by Clement Hollyday, Esquire. For terms apply to 4 w

4 X JAMES WILLIAMS.

January 26, 1787.

To the worthy gentlemen merchants, and others, concerned in wharfs and crafts in the city of Annapolis.

THE subscriber humbly purposes to erect or frame a machine for the security and safe-guard of the wharfs already finished, or that may be finished in this city, it is called a pile-driving machine, and requires a block of 350 weight, and a fall of 35 feet, the utility of which will be of the greatest advantage to the proprietors of wharfs, as by driving the piles at proper distances they will not only preserve the wharfs from bilging, but will likewise keep them firm and solid, and at the same time prevent either shipping or small craft from surging. He likewise purposes to frame and make a machine for clearing the dock, and making every wharf navigable for vessels of any burthen. Any gentlemen who chooses to encourage so useful an undertaking will please to communicate the same to the subscriber soon, as if properly encouraged, he will have the pile-driving machine completed by the first of April next; and as wharf building, where the water can be made navigable, has been of the greatest advantage, as well as a beauty and an ornament to the place where properly encouraged, the subscriber hopes to meet with the public's approbation and encouragement.

2 MARMADUKE M'CAIN.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Henry Brookes, living in Montgomery county, a black HORSE, about thirteen hands and an half high, nine or ten years old, branded on the near buttock imperfectly, but supposed to be with the letters R W, paces, trots and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 3 X

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